(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1498.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1774.

TO THE PRINTERS.

I send you a little essay on the advantages of a classical education published in Boston, which cannot but appear, at this season, with peculiar propriety, in your paper.

Port-Tobacco, May 17, 1774. Z.

THOUGHTS *on the accessory advantages of a* CLASSICAL *education.*

Nam cætera, neque temporum sunt, neque ætatem omnium, neque locorum; at hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent; delectant domi, non impediunt foris; pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.

Cicero pro Archia.

WHEN we reflect upon the general spirit of indolence and dissipation which is natural to youth, and perhaps too much favoured by the prevailing maxims and customs of our times, it will appear a topic of serious and important speculation, to consider by what gradations these foibles of our nature have become so universally prevalent; and what are the most practicable and effectual means to check their growth, and to prevent their ruinous consequences. This, however, would be a field too extensive for the limits of a short essay. A few observations, however, on this subject, may possibly be made with advantage; and it may be remarked, that one capital source of the misfortunes which we deplore is, the encouragement which they have found from the mistaken views and unhappy endeavours of their most sanguine and declared antagonists. The paths which lead to science and wisdom appearing, to those by whom they had been already traversed, tedious, rugged, and thorny, those sages were induced, even by their zeal for the interests of learning, and for the dignity, happiness, and refinement of human life, to render the temple of Minerva as accessible as they could. Hence the various projects to render our acquisition of the first elements of literature as pleasing as possible, and to bribe us into the culture of our faculties by amusement. Hence, the auxiliary force of so many extrinsic motives were called to the assistance of the teacher. His pupils were taught to know their letters by a game; and thus their ambition and avarice were interested in the discovery. But the natural effect of this procedure was, to render those attainments, which he chiefly laboured to inculcate, less valuable in the eyes of his disciples; who, by such a conduct, were taught to regard them only as secondary views or means for acquiring more valuable and important ends. Hence too, the universal propensity for compendizing the elements of science, that they might be the sooner impressed on, and the more easily retained in the memory. But this effort was likewise attended with a success far inferior to the flattering expectations of its votaries; for they found that the assertion of Horace,

——Brevis esse laboro,
Obscurus fio!

was a truth too stubborn to be either eluded by their endeavours or softened by their arts.

It is acknowledged, that the long and indefatigable application, which is necessary to make us susceptible of true learning; the austerity, ignorance, and ill-nature of those to whom the province of inculcating these elements is often intrusted, are more than sufficient to intimidate our approaches, and to retard our progress. But, because difficulties are formidable in their own nature, and may become insuperable by the bad management of our conductors, it will not surely follow that these difficulties are entirely useless. A superficial acquaintance with human nature will demonstratively convince us, that our acquisitions are frequently valued in proportion as they are arduous, and in proportion to the number of those obstacles which must either be removed or surmounted before we can possess them. Is not the hero's victory inhanced by the danger and difficulty of his atchievements? Is not the lover's conquest endeared by the various oppositions which it encountered, either from the coyness of his mistress, or other accidental circumstances? In the commercial world, are not those properties which have been obtained with toil and fatigue, esteemed more precious than such as accrue from inheritance, or other contingences of the same kind?

It is neither at this time agreeable to my plan, nor confident with my situation, to form any general estimate of the ancients, much less to compare their works with those of modern writers. Both perhaps have their excellencies and defects: and both have a just claim to our veneration and attention. It is, at present, my only intention to observe, that, though every improvement formerly attained by the acquisition of dead languages were now diffused through those which are in use, yet the habits of thought and attention contracted in acquiring these vehicles of science are far from being useless. On the contrary, they are perhaps the only proper balance for that dissipation, forgetfulness, and levity, which, if not anticipated and prevented, will, in all probability, attend us through the whole course of our lives, and influence every part of our conduct. To give the human character, therefore, such a degree of stability and importance as are requisite for the present exigencies of our being, it seems necessary that our powers should be excited by labour and difficulty, and invigorated by strong and repeated exertion. There is a certain period of our lives when the operations of the mind deeply partake of mechanism; when she acquires and retains impressions, not from any intrinsic excellence in their objects, but merely because the objects themselves are present. To the original impressions of sense succeed the exertions (if indeed they are exertions) of local memory. When this useful faculty has collected a sufficient number of materials, the intellect surveys its store, disposes, compares, and increases them by new ideas and conclusions, which result from accurate and faithful views of their relations or differences. But, if impressions are not strongly and repeatedly felt, they will leave no traces in the memory; they will have no existence but in their immediate perception; they will be too fleeting and momentary for the deliberate comparisons and the slow deductions of understanding. In mathematics, how common is it to observe a pupil, comprehending, at one glance of thought, the demonstration, and forgetting it as soon as his eyes are diverted from the media by which it was conveyed; whilst another, who laboured in every advance, indelibly fixes it in his mind. What I mean to illustrate by these different examples is this, that, whilst we merely study the vehicles by which the ancients have perpetuated their conceptions and discoveries, we in a great measure imbibe and retain the conceptions and discoveries themselves. The ideas and improvements, however, which are conveyed to us through the channel of living languages, are not only evanescent and transitory in their duration, but, by the facility with which they arrive at the mind, they are likewise extremely confined and fluctuating. Why has ancient learning been so diffuse and permanent, but because the languages in which it was contained were generally understood, and no longer subject to those innovations which must infallibly affect every living language? words are not attached to their ideas by nature, but by confirmed habit and permanent association. From this arbitrary connection, and because the words of any language are far short in number, and inadequate to comprehend the things which it ought to express, it must inevitably happen, that analogous ideas are signified by the same word. And as words and phrases are thus often transferred from one sense to another, so the analogy frequently becomes very distant; because the gradations through which they have passed from their original meaning to that in which we find them used, are often irrecoverably lost. Besides, as these analogies are not formed by men of learning with accuracy and judgement, but, according to vulgar conception, or the fortuitous assemblages of things, they must of themselves be frequently obscure, and sometimes impossible to be detected. These are not the only unfavourable changes to which living languages are obnoxious. Vulgar cant and learned affectation conspire to hurt them: The fool and pedant have them equally in their power. The interpositions of taste and judgement are feeble, slow, and gradual. Besides, when at last they have attained their ends in forming a language, with all the elegance, harmony, copiousness, and emphasis, of which it is capable, they no longer superintend it with the same assiduity. They become secure and indolent. The language however is not fixed, but in continual revolution, by the abolition of old, or the adoption of new words, phrases, and idioms. Hence, in language, as in life, there is an infancy, a maturity, a dotage, or a decline.

[To be concluded in our next.]

It has of late years become fashionable in the Scottish universities, to teach the sciences in the English language. The Latin tongue has, of consequence, fallen into disrepute. This abuse gave rise to the present defence of ancient learning.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February* 13.

THE new sultan has already given proofs of his generosity and justice; for instead of following the example of some of his predecessors, in mutilating and even strangling his nearest relations, his highness has heaped favours on the young sultan Selim, son of the deceased emperor. He kept this young prince with him eight days, promised to be a father to him, ordered the apartments allotted for him to be made more spacious and agreeable, and directed an apartment for the young prince's mother to be contiguous to her son's.

They write from the army, that the grand visir has summoned all the troops that are to re-inforce his army, in order to review them next month, and open the campaign as early as possible. It is asserted that the grand signior found 60 millions of piastres among the treasures of his predecessor.

UPPER RHINE, *Feb.* 28. Some advices are arrived here which mention, that the rebellion in Russia becomes daily more formidable, for that the rebels have taken Catan, and are now arrived at Moscow. On the other hand, they seem to have cut off the communication in many parts of that vast empire, if it is true that a certain Russian minister declared to one of his friends that he had sent 26 estafettes without receiving any answer.

COLOGNE, *Feb.* 22. By letters received here from Kiow, in Russia minor, the rebel Pugatschew continues his exactions in the neighbourhood of Orenbourg. He massacres all the Russian subjects, but spares the foreigners and peasants, in hopes of gaining them over to his party. He has already ravaged the lines of Zakaran, and depopulated the fortresses which served as barriers to that country; he has plundered the town of Ossa, and made incursions towards Moscow, and the opposite side towards Astracan: all the officers who fall into his hands must enter into his service or lose their lives, most of whom prefer their honour to their life. He intends to enter into Siberia, and if is easy to see what he aims at, though we cannot get a sight of his manifestos, because the government take all the pains imaginable to suppress them, and they are besides written in the language of the Nomades, a people whom he endeavours to gain over to his interest by flattering promises. The report of general Bibikow's having joined that rebel is without foundation.

TURIN, *Feb.* 5. We have just received advice, that on Saturday the 22d of last month, a second insurrection happened at Palermo, in which the archbishop and Mr. Emanuel Batta were murdered, and eight Xebecks were fitting out at Messina, in order to bring the rebels back to their duty. They write from Tunis, that on the 13th of the same month a violent earthquake happened there, which did a great deal of damage, and that several ships in that harbour were lost by the violent agitation of the sea at that time.

LONDON, *March* 5.

The report gains ground that a certain American agent will soon be restored to his office with additional honour.

It is said that some bomb vessels ar ordered to be fitted out for America.

The regency of Hanover, with true policy, permit the Jesuits an Asylum there: it is said with confidence, that the society have brought into the electorate more than half a million.

When the last letters left Cadiz there were then in that port eight ships of the line, two frigates, and a number of other vessels, with their sails bent all ready for sailing.

Letters from Stockholm advise, that the king of Sweden intends to make a tour, in the approaching summer, to Petersburgh, in order to pay a visit to the emperor. But most persons think, if it takes place, something more is intended than a mere visit.

They write from Warsaw, that it is pretended that the disorders which have happened in the government of Orenbourg, have been excited by some secret enemies of Russia, and that Pugatschew, the chief of the mutineers, is certain of a retreat, should he fail of success.

A petition in behalf of the island and colony of Barbados, has been presented to the house of commons, praying that a free port may be opened in that island, with the same privileges as are granted to those established in Jamaica.

Thursday a young man of genteel address was apprehended at a public house in the city, on a charge of marrying nine wives in less than four years, who are all now living, and with each of whom he had a fortune.

On Friday morning, about one o'clock, lord Stanley and his brother coming in a post chaise and four from Chelsea to town, were stopped by four footpads, two of whom seized the horses, and put pistols to the breasts of the postilions; the other two went on each side the carriage, and presenting their pistols, were resisted by the hon. Mr. Stanley, whom one of the fellows fired at; on which lord Stanley seized the man on his side by the arm, and wounded him on the back of the head with a scymetar. The two Russians at the heads of the horses then went to the assistance of their comrades, when the postilions driving furiously on, the nobleman and his brother escaped unhurt, though one of the villains fired a second pistol.

March 9. Mr. Edmund Burke, in the house of commons on Monday, vehemently declaimed against the adoption of hostile measures with respect to the colonies. He affirmed, that the evils subsisting in America were of a civil nature, and that, to propose military remedies for the correction of civil abuses, was to act in direct contradiction to every principle of sound policy; besides, the execution of a plan of the kind had been, and would be, in every popular government, found impracticable. The magistrate must act in concert with the military, or every effort of the latter, would prove futile and abortive. Every law process relative to the life, liberty or property of an English subject, bespoke a popular origin, from the presentment of the grand jury to the final adjudication of a petit jury. The principles of government, therefore, should have respect to the democracy of the constitution; and, as that allowed of no appeal to the sword but in conjunction with the civil power, where the magistracy refused to co-operate, a military force must turn to little account. These positions, applied to America, would, Mr.

Burke said, hold good in every respect: the introduction of an army would not change the opinions of the colonists; the men who thought themselves ill-treated now, would not be of different sentiments when the bayonets were pointed to their breasts; and unless, by an alteration of measures, you effected a change in the opinions of men, you might destroy numbers, without being able to establish any permanent sovereignty over the multitudes who survived the sanguinary policy. Mr. Burke concluded by advising a change of American governors, the folly of the present having brought on the mischiefs of which we now complained; and, when the colonists seemed averse to contending the authority of the mother country, one of the governors (Hutchinson,) at once to gratify his vanity and expose his ignorance, absolutely challenged the assembly to a dispute about the right of taxation, and the first principles of legislation! like Duns Scotus, and the schoolmen of old, who stuck up papers challenging men who held espoused opposite tenets to a public disputation! was not this to sink the dignity of a representative of majesty in the logical quibbles of a word-catcher? nor was it otherwise than natural that men of this stamp must be contemned by the wise, and laughed at even by the vulgar.

We are assured the dean of Gloucester's scheme, to separate Great-Britain entirely from the North-American colonies, and declare the inhabitants a free and independent people, meets with great countenance amongst the principal leaders in administration.

In case the above measure should be adopted, we shall save near 400,000l. per annum, by being discharged from the payment of any civil or military establishment belonging to the colonies;—for which generous benefaction we receive at present no other return than invectives and reproaches. The ceasing of the payment of bounties on the American productions will also be another saving of near 200,000l. a year.

March 10. The right hon. lord North will have a levee at the cockpit, Whitehall, this day at one o'clock.

A correspondent at the west end of the town, on whose information we can depend, has sent us the following authentic list of the new promotions and removals, viz.

Lord Beauchamp to be a lord of the treasury, in the room of Jeremiah Dyson, Esq;

Mr. Cornwall to be a lord of the treasury, in the room of Charles Fox.

Mr. Dyson to be cofferer of the household, in the room of Hans Stanley, Esq; who is appointed governor of the Isle of Wight for life (but without any additional pension as was reported.)

Sir William Meredith to be comptroller of the household, in the room of lord Pelham, who is appointed a lord of the bed-chamber.

We are assured, from tolerable good authority, that a treaty has been opened for some time between the Bedford, Rockingham and Shelburne parties. If so, it will be impossible for the minister to maintain his ground.

It is further asserted, that lords Chatham and Temple mean to throw their whole weight to support the above triumvirate.

Lord Chatham is hourly expected in town, not only to be present at the debates in a great assembly, but also, it is said, to endeavour to concilitate all differences between Great-Britain and her colonies.

March 19. The American cause certainly suffers for want of lord Chatham's presence; but he is too lame to take any step in the business.

The following ships are fitting out at Toulon with the utmost expedition, and are to be commanded by the count d'Estaing, who is appointed governor-general and commander in chief of all the French settlements in India, viz. La Provence, 64 guns; le Languedoc, 74; le Tonnant, 84; l'Intrepide, 54; la Thetis, 32; la Topaze, 24; la Syrene, 18.

March 26. The Russian ambassador waited upon lord North on Thursday, and acquainted him that he had received certain intelligence from his court, of the general arming of the French in the Mediterranean sea.

The breach between the Greeks and the emperor of Morocco is expected to give a new turn to the affairs on the continent.

April 9. All the officers in the troops now preparing for America, it is confidently said have an actual promise from a certain great person, of advancement on their return from thence, if they behave according to private orders. What those private orders are may be guessed at.

NEW-YORK, *May* 12.

By Capt. Callahan, arrived at Boston, we are informed that admiral Greaves, appointed to relieve admiral Montague, was already sailed, or would certainly depart from Portsmouth on the 15th of March, wind and weather permitting, in the Preston man of war of 52 guns, with the Royal Oak and the Egmont, each of 74 guns, and the Worcester of 64 guns, all bound to Boston. Three more frigates are ordered thither besides the Rose, the Lively, and the Mercury; the latter of which was sailed express for Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 16.

Extract of a letter from New-York, May 13.

"The Sampson left London about the 10th, and the land's end about the 14th ult. General Gage was appointed governor of Boston the first of April, and embarked on board the Lively frigate before Couper left London. To-morrow's post, it is likely, will bring an account of his arrival, whither he would be attended by major Sheriff. His lady and other part of his family come out in the Lady Gage the beginning of May.

"The Boston bill passed the house, without hardly dividing, the last of March, which moves their custom house to Salem. Leave was given to bring in a bill for the better regulating the civil government of the province of Massachusetts Bay.

"The papers are filled with debates on the alarming prospect we have before us. All America is deeply concerned at the fate of Boston. That constitution is to be entirely changed, by depriving them of almost all their privileges. There is a reservatory clause in the bill, empowering his majesty, in his privy council, to restore the trade of Boston whenever he shall think proper from a due submission to the laws of England. This is only a beginning."

ANNAPOLIS, May 26.

On Wednesday the 11th instant, was run for at Nottingham, in Prince George's county, a purse of £30, weight for age, which was won by his excellency governor Eden's bay horse Whynot, aged, at 4 heats, beating Dr. Hamilton's Primrose, Col. Barnet's young Tanner, and two others.

And on the 12th the surplus of the subscription, and the entrance money for both days, carrying 9 stone, was won at two heats, by his excellency governor Eden's chesnut horse Slim, 6 years old, beating Col. Sims's bay horse Wildair, aged—Dr. Hamilton's and Mr. Lyles's Fillies were drawn.

On Tuesday the 17th a purse of £50. weight for age and blood, was run for at Baltimore-Town—and won by his excellency governor Eden's bay horse Whynot, aged, at two heats, beating Col. Nicholson's horse,—and Mr. Gough's horse Garrick;—and on the 18th a purse of £30. was won by Mr. Gough's horse Garrick, beating eight others.

Whynot and Slim are gone to Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 25th day of May, 1774, after notice given of the time, place, and occasion of this meeting;

RESOLVED, that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of America, and that it is incumbent on every colony in America, to unite in effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from, and exportations to, Great-Britain, till the said act be repealed, the same will preserve North America and her liberties.

RESOLVED, therefore, that the inhabitants of this city will join in an association with the several counties of this province, and the principal colonies of America, to put an immediate stop to all exports to Great-Britain, and that after a short day hereafter to be agreed on, that there be no imports from Great-Britain till the said act be repealed, and that such association be on oath.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the gentlemen of the law of this province bring no suit for the recovery of any debt due from any inhabitant of this province to any inhabitant of Great-Britain, until the said act be repealed.

That the inhabitants of this city will, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that this province ought immediately to break off all trade and dealings with that colony or province which shall refuse or decline to come into similar resolutions with a majority of the colonies.

That Messieurs John Hall, Charles Carroll, Thomas Johnson, jun. William Paca, Matthias Hammond, and Samuel Chase, be a committee for this city, to join with those who shall be appointed for Baltimore-Town, and other parts of this province, to constitute one general committee, and that the gentlemen appointed for this city immediately correspond with Baltimore-Town, and other parts of this province, to effect such association as will best secure American liberty.

A letter from a gentleman in London to a friend in this city.

"Dear SIR, London, March 31, 1774.

"This covers a bill brought in the house of commons, by lord North, against the town of Boston, for destroying the tea sent out on account of the East-India company; by its complexion you may judge what will be the fate of America. I am sorry to see what little opposition it met with in the house of commons, not a division on the passage of the bill! in the house of lords it met more opposition, a number of able speakers opposed it, but the court party prevailed. You may be surprised that there was not a petition presented to the house sooner than there was; the Americans residing here waited for the body of merchants to take the lead, but they acted on this important occasion as in every other matter of this nature heretofore.

"I suppose there will be a general congress from the colonies; on their deliberations the fall or rise of your country will depend: you will undoubtedly form some resolutions, and strictly adhere to them, or give up the dispute and submit at once to English tyranny: a determination to stop the exports of your country and not import any British manufactures will in two years restore you to liberty and draw poverty and ruin on the mother country.

"I have enclosed you the petition to the king with the names of those who signed it.

"Lord North made a motion in the house of commons for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the government of the Massachusets-bay, the substance of which I understand is to invest such powers in the governor as to enable him, to hear, determine, and turn out at pleasure, in fact to be as arbitrary as he pleases.

"If Boston acquiesces, the next step will probably be to punish Philadelphia, for sending the tea back, and thus by crushing each respectively, enforce a submission by the whole, to any tax Britain may please to impose.

"May heaven protect you and direct your resolutions to the happiness of your country, may you be free from the chains of slavery, intended by a wicked and arbitrary government."

Extract of a letter from New-York, May 18, 1774.

"Last night an express arrived from Boston, who brings an account of general Gage's arrival, and that there had been a town meeting on Friday, the substance or vote is come forward and will doubtless reach you to-morrow; they are extremely alarmed at their situation, which indeed must be so to all of us Americans—They think a non-importation and non-exportation of all the colonies, the most salutary measure to establish a fair understanding with our mother country; what will be adopted must be left to time.—The merchants and other inhabitants on monday last named a committee of fifty persons; to-morrow at noon a meeting is appointed at the coffee-house, to approve or disapprove, when their business will be assigned them, to act, as is supposed, in concert with our sister colonies—in doing this it will be highly necessary that the sentiments of each should be well understood before any determination takes place, for a partial resolution will not avail in this general time of calamity."

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Ship Cicely, James Hornby, from Liverpool.
Schooner Peggy, John Digges, from Boston.
Sloop Baltimore Packet, John Gwynn, from Virginia.
Sloop Polly, Baxter Downes, from Hispaniola.
Ship Friendship, William Frost, from London.
Schooner Sally and Polly, Nathaniel Freeman, from Jamaica.
Sloop Lively, James Avery, from St. Martin's.
Ship Charles, Charles Reiley, from Liverpool.

CLEARED.

Schooner Elizabeth, Josiah Godfrey, for Boston.
Schooner Bird, Jeremiah Cosden, for New Providence.
Sloop Henrietta, John Carty, for Virginia.
Schooner Two Brothers, Thomas Culmer for New-Providence.

Annapolis, May 17, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to Messrs. John Buchanan and son, for dealings at their store at Queen-Anne, lately under the management of Mr Singleton Wootton, are requested to settle immediately with Mr. Wootton, who is fully authorised to receive and grant receipts in full discharge for all debts due to said store.

w6 DANIEL DULANY,
JAMES DICK,
ANTHONY STEWART.

Greenbury's-Point, May 24, 1774.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 16th June next, for ready money, or bills of exchange,

FIVE likely young negro and mulatto women, who have been used to houshold work.

3w DAVID KERR.

To be sold at public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 20th day of June next, agreeable to the last will and testament of John Biscoe, late of St. Mary's county, deceased,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, called Thompson's purchase, lying in the county aforesaid, the same being divided into three plantations, on one of which are a large new dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a kitchen, meat-house, milk-house, stable, and good tobacco-house, also a good garden well paled in: the other two plantations rent for three thousand pounds of tobacco each per year. The said lands lie on a creek which leads into Patowmack river, very famous for fish and oysters, about three miles from the old city of St. Mary's, and one from St. Inigoe's warehouse. The sale to be for bills of exchange, sterling or current money, and may be entered upon at Christmas next.

3w ANN BISCOE, Exec'r.

Bladensburg, May 23, 1774.

To be sold, at a small advance, for ready money or short credit,

A PARCEL of well chosen printed cottons and handkerchiefs, of the newest patterns.

w4 JAMES HOGGAN

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A LOT and house in Snow-hill, Worcester county, the house large and commodious, and very suitable for a tavern, being furnished with every conveniency necessary for carrying on that business. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

w2 ROBERT MARTIN

To be sold, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the eleventh day of July next,

SUNDRY valuable water lots adjoining to George Town on Patowmack river, well situated for wharfing and building warehouses thereon.

w3 CHARLES BEATTY,
May 18, 1774. WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

ALL persons having any just claims against Orlando Griffith, of Frederick county, are desired to make them known, and bring them in legally attested; and all those indebted to the said Orlando Griffith, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is legally impowered to settle his business.

3w JOSHUA GRIFFITH

To be let to the lowest bidder, at the house of Robert Bland, in Loudon county Virginia, on the third Thursday in June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THE building a church of brick, for Cameron parish in said county. The church is to be fifty three by forty-two feet in the clear, twenty-eight feet pitch, with galleries, a plan of which the subscriber will produce that day. There is within fifteen miles of the place where the church is to stand, great plenty of very good limestone. Three hundred and fifty pounds will be paid the undertaker on his giving bond with approved security; at which time the other payments will be made known, by

w3 GEORGE SUMMERS, & SAMUEL LOVE, } Churchwardens

Chester Town, May 11, 17

TO BE SOLD,

A CLOCK WHEEL ENGINE

OF THE NEWEST CONSTRUCTION.

JAMES PIP

Wye-Town, May 20, 1774

RAN away from the subscriber on the 17th instant, a convict servant man, named George Mitchell, he is a well set fellow about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, and brown hair, which is generally clubbed behind and curled at the ears, plays on the french-horn and fife, can beat the drum, has a sore leg, and is very fond of drink: had on and took with him when he went away, a white linen and an osnabrig shirt, a light coloured fearnought waistcoat, white drilling breeches, thread stockings, and a pair of jockey boots. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to the subscriber living at Wye-Town on Wye river, shall receive five pounds reward, paid by

RICHARD GRASON.

2w

TAKEN up in the mouth of Little Choptank river, a six hogshead flat, supposed to have broke loose from some vessel, with a piece of her tolling tied to the fore thwart, then reeved through a ring, and there galded off; she appears to be about 5 or 6 years old; her sides lately pay'd with pitch. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

JEREMIAH PATTISON, on James's point.

TAKEN up as a stray, by John Macdonald, in Anne-Arundel county, a small roan mare, about 3 or 4 years old, branded on the near buttock, has a small star in her forehead, is a natural trotter, and unbroke. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges. w3

THERE is at the plantation of Melcher Tabeler, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a strawberry roan gelding, about 3 years old 13 hands high, his hind feet are white, has a small star in his forehead, is a natural pacer, has a bell on of about four shillings price with a leather strap and buckle, no perceivable brand, his old coat of hair is almost white. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Noland, in Frederick county, near Noland's ferry, taken up as a stray, a small bay mare, about 7 years old, 10 or 11 hands high, has no brand, a short dock, a hanging mane, and had a middling large bell on. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges. w3

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Sappington, on Elk-ridge, taken up as a stray, a light bay mare, about 3 years old, 14 hands high, has a white face and two white feet, neither docked nor branded. The owner may have her again, on proving porperty and paying charges. 3w

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Williams, son of William, living near Charles Hungerford's tavern, taken up as a stray, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands high, trots and gallops, has a star in his forehead, his left hind foot and part of both fore feet are white, has one shoe on, and is branded on the near shoulder thus ⅄. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges. 3w

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Offutt, near the great falls of Patowmack, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a dun mare, about 13 and an half hands high, 4 years old, has no perceivable brand, paces, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Gantt, taken up as a stray, a bright bay horse, branded on the off buttock N, about 14 and an half hands high, is galled on the shoulder with a collar, and appears to be very old. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles G. Griffith, living near the head of Seneca, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a black horse, 14 hands one inch high, has a star in his forehead, his two hind feet are white, is branded on the near buttock B, and is 9 or 10 years old. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges. w3

Annapolis, May 3, 1774.

THE commissioners of the loan office hereby give notice, that pursuant to an act of assembly of this province, entitled "An act for emitting bills of credit, and applying part thereof," they will open their office in order to let out upon loan the said bills of credit to the inhabitants of the several counties, agreeable to the directions of the said act, on Monday the 6th day of June next, that is to say Dollars.

To the inhabitants of Baltimore county - 35,200

Part of which is, by subsequent acts of assembly, appropriated

For the use of the inhabitants of Harford county,	11,733⅓	
For the use of the poor in Baltimore county,	10,666⅔	
For repairing the roads in said county,	10,666⅔	33,066⅔
Remains		2,133⅓
To the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county,	23,733⅓	
Appropriated by the act for repairing the roads,	2000	21,733⅓
To the inhabitants of Frederick county,	34,933⅓	
Appropriated by the abovementioned act,	8000	26,933⅓
To the inhabitants of Prince George's county,	-	21,333⅓
Charles county, - - -		20,000
Calvert county, - - -		9,333⅓
Saint Mary's county, - -		16,000
Queen Anne's county, - - -		19,200
Dorchester county, - - -		18,933⅓
Worcester county, - - -		14,933⅓
Somerset county, - - -		14,400
Kent county, - - - -		14,133⅓
Talbot county, - - - -		13,333⅓
Cecil county, - - -		11,200

Annapolis, May 18, 1774.

Just imported from London, in the ship Kitty and Nelly, capt. James Buchanan; and are to be sold on reasonable terms, by the subscribers, at their store on the head of the dock,

A LARGE and general assortment of European and East-India goods, adapted to the season.

The subscribers also beg leave to inform their friends, that the said ship will in a few days go round from hence to Selby's landing, on Patuxent river; where she will take on board tobacco, at seven pounds sterling per ton, consigned to

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Annapolis, May 16, 1774.

Just imported from London, in the Geddes, captain Harrison,

AN assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable for the season; which are to be sold wholesale or retail, at my store on the front of the dock, on the usual terms, for ready money or short credit.

THOMAS BROOKE HODGKIN.

N. B. At the same place may be had red port wine of the *very best quality*, by the grocc, or smaller quantity; Cheshire and double Gloucester cheese; a few dozen of Ben. Kenton's porter, cane spirit, and West-India rum; Muscovado sugar and coffee. 2w

To be sold by the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the premises, on Tuesday the 14th of June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for sterling cash, good bills of exchange, or current money,

A TRACT or parcel of land lying in the county aforesaid, about 4 miles from Hunting-town, 3 from the court-house, and one and an half from the bay, containing about 242 acres, whereon are a large dwelling house with one brick chimney and two good rooms on each floor, a large kitchen with a brick chimney, a new tobacco house 40 feet by 24, and several other convenient houses; near one end of the said land is a new dwelling house 20 feet by 16, which may be convenient for a tenement: there is a great quantity of good meadow ground which may easily be put in good order, a large apple orchard under good fence, and a great quantity of good rail timber. For farther particulars enquire of w4 JOHN HANCE.

To be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday the first day of June,

A TRACT of land, called Nutwell's Chance, containing two hundred and ninety-four acres; also a tract called Breck[illegible], containing one hundred acres, adjacent to the above; those tracts are located in Queen-Anne's county, and situated on Wye river. On the 10th will be sold on the premises, a tract called Lloyd's Freshes, patented for one thousand acres, contiguous to Church-Hill in said county; great part of which is capable of making good meadow. Likewise will be sold on the premises, the 11th of the said month, part of a tract called Mitchel's Park, containing four hundred acres, lying in Kent county, and is remarkably well timbered. Any person inclinable to purchase at private sale, before the day of vendue, may know the terms and title, by applying to the subscriber,

EDWARD LLOYD.

Fairfax county, Virginia, May 10, 1774.

IN the month of March last the subscriber sent out a number of carpenters, and labourers, to build houses, and clear and enclose fields on his patented lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the several tracts which he there holds, into convenient sized tenements, and give leases thereof for lives, or a term of years, renewable for ever, under certain conditions which may be known either of him, or Mr. Valentine Crawford, who is now on the land.

The situation and quality of these lands having been thoroughly described in a former advertisement, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them here, suffice it generally to observe, that there are no better in that country, and that the whole of them lay upon the banks either of the Ohio or Great Kanhawa, and capable of receiving the highest improvement. 4w

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of land in Frederick county, on the waters of Seneca, about 25 miles from Georgetown, called Part of the Cow Pasture, containing about 360 acres, very fit for fine tobacco and wheat. There are on the land a dwelling house, kitchen, ment-house, two tobacco-houses, and other improvements, an extraordinary good range round it. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. Charles Greenbury Griffith, merchant on Seneca, who lives within two miles of the lands. Time will be given for payment, if desired. 4w STEPHEN WEST.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night, a negro man, who says he is a freeman, and calls himself Thomas Jones; he brought a kind of pass from Baltimore county eighteen months ago, wherein he is called Thomas Smith; he indented himself to me in January last; this month I gave him a discharge from his indenture, on account of his feigning fits, as plainly since appears, in order to get clear from me; he is six or seven and twenty years of age, a very lusty fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high: had on an old cotton waistcoat and breeches, osnabrig shirt, black and white yarn stockings, and shoes with strings in them; he took from the subscriber a negro woman named Nan, eighteen years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, whom he calls his wife: she had on and took with her a calico jacket and petticoat, an osnabrig ditto, a cotton ditto, shoes, stockings, and an old straw hat, with many other things too tedious to mention. Whoever brings the said negroes to the subscriber near Annapolis, shall receive twenty shillings if ten miles from home, thirty shillings if twenty miles, fifty shillings if thirty miles, three pounds if forty miles, and the above reward if out of the province, or twenty dollars for either, paid by

May 11, 1774. CALEB DORSEY, son of Tho.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Anne-Arundel county, Elk Ridge, May 10, 1774.

RAN away last night, an Irish servant man, named Thomas Bready, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has but little beard, and some marks of the small-pox in his face, is a good deal freckled, has long brown hair clubbed, and often nicely curled at the sides; his common dress is a fulled black and white country cloth over jacket, very long, a short under waistcoat unfulled black and white, with breeches of the same, black and white country yarn stockings, old country shoes with strings, one of them patched on the side, a pretty good English five hat with a black silk band and buckle; he carried with him sundry other cloaths, viz. an old green cassimer coat very much worn and faded, an old striped flannel waistcoat, a pair of mixed cloth breeches made out of an old coat turned, I suppose he has worn these last mentioned cloaths, and carried the others for change, he has a brown down-as, and two osnabrig shirts, is subject to get drunk, and has had one of his thighs broke, which makes him hop very much in his walk, I expect that he is gone off with a brother of his, a very strong well set fellow, a servant to Mr. Philemon Warfield, as I found the horse at my house this morning which I believe that servant used to ride when he came to visit my servant, his brother. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him home to me, shall receive the above reward. REUBEN MERIWETHER.

N. B. I have since discovered that he has stolen a light mixed wilton coat with a red cape, and a light blue broad cloth waistcoat with plain white metal capped buttons, which I suppose was for his brother to wear. 4w

Annapolis, March 15, 1774.

THE widow Flynn takes this method of informing the public and her old customers in particular, that she hath once more furnished herself with a house (in Church street near the Dock) and every thing necessary for the accommodation of such gentlemen and ladies as choose private lodgings, either by the year, quarter, month, week, or day, as may be most convenient to them. Those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour her with their custom, may depend on the utmost care and fidelity, by their most obedient humble servant,

tf SARAH FLYNN.

March 22, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 11th instant, living near Lyon's creek, Calvert county, a servant man named John Baptist Dilla Franey, born in England but of French extraction: he went away with a certain Mary Pain, who has with her a young child, they are supposed to have gone to some part of Herring Bay or the river sides, as he professes seine knitting and can cart and plow. The said Franey is well set, broad shouldered, about five feet two inches high, his hair between a sandy and lightish brown, gray eyes, full visaged, and remarkable for stammering in his speech: had on when he went away a lightish coloured jacket and breeches, osnabrig shirt, old yarn stockings, new shoes and buckles, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him to the subscriber shall have 20 shillings reward if taken in the county, and out of the county a pistole, paid by the subscriber, and reasonable charges; and if in any prison to give immediate notice to

tf HENRY CAMDEN.

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774.

TO be sold, and entered upon in a month if required, a lot of ground, situate in Frederick-street, near Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower bridges on Jones's falls; there are 130 feet on the front, 180 feet deep, and 115 feet on the lower front. It is on lease for 99 years, renewable for ever, and subject to a ground rent of only 40s. sterling per annum. About 16 years of the lease are expired; on the front of the lot on Frederick-street, is a large brick dwelling house, wherein the subscriber now lives, 50 feet front, 23 feet deep, two story high, having two parlours, a passage, and stair-case below; four good chambers, three whereof have fire places, and above, two good garrets well finished. There are also adjoining to the said dwelling, a good brick kitchen and landry, with proper chambers for servants; also a brick warehouse, 32 feet by 25, two story and cellar, nearly one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building hatt served as a jail, and which may be removed at pleasure. There is an exceeding good garden well inclosed: this lot would suit a distiller, brewer, or sugar-baker; as there is room sufficient for building, and a lane may be opened through the lot from one street to another; what buildings are on this lot are faithfully executed, the brick walls some are 18 inches thick, and none less than 14 inches, even to the ridge pole; the purchaser need lay down but little cash, if any, good security with interest will suffice, and one fourth of the money will be only at four per cent per annum interest: as I am determined at all events, to leave this province, and desirous of settling all my affairs, any person inclinable to purchase, will find me very reasonable in my demand for this lot.

DANIEL CHAMIER.

Annapolis, April 13, 1774.

RICHARD BURLAND, tailor and habit-maker from London, late foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, deceased, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he is now removed into the house were Samuel Harvey Howard lately lived, facing the coffee-house; he takes this opportunity to assure those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, that he will make it his constant endeavour, by punctuality, and a strict attention to business, to merit their lasting approbation. tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ready to be delivered to the subscribers, neatly bound, at the respective places where they were subscribed for,

THE

DEPUTY COMMISSARY's GUIDE;

AT which places, non-subscribers may also be supplied with a few remaining books, at the same price of 12s. 6d. ready bound.

BY THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,

Having perused Mr. Vallette's collection, entitled "The Deputy Commissary's Guide," and approving of the regulations therein made with regard to the proceedings of the prerogative office; I do hereby recommend to the several deputy commissaries within this province, to govern their future official proceedings agreeable thereto; to administer and take the several oaths and probats therein prescribed, where they are applicable, and to make use of the form of bonds and letters of administration contained in that collection.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Baltimore, April 27, 1774.

I Having obtained letters testamentary on the estate of the late Philip Weathrall, of Talbot county; do request all persons indebted to the said estate, to apply for a settlement of their accounts, and discharge the same to Mr. George Gleave of Talbot county; and those indebted for dealings at his late store in Frederick town, Cæcil county, are desired to apply to Messrs. Williamson and Luby, in Frederick town; who are impowered to settle and receive all balances due to the estate, by

w 6 THOMAS PLACE, Administrator.

To be sold at George Town upon Patowmack, for cash, bills of exchange, or country produce,

ABOUT £1800 cost of goods, which may be had a bargain for ready pay, or at a low advance on credit; the purchasers to give bond with security if required. Apply to Mr. Thomas Contee, merchant at Nottingham, or to Mr. William Deakins, jun. at George Town, who will shew the goods. w 4

May 3, 1774.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the brig Letitia, from London, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store on the Dock;

MENS and womens leather shoes, womens callimanco shoes, childrens red morocco ditto; mens and womens thread, cotton, and silk hose; a few pieces of taste, thread edging, seines and seine twine; sail cloth, small cordage, old red port; porter, Cheshire and Gloucester cheese; double and single refined loaf sugar, green congo, and bohea tea; hair powder, scented and plain; painter's colours, &c. 3 w

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

London Town, April the 12th, 1774.

THIS is to inform the public, and my old customers in particular, that I still continue to carry on the staymaking business in all its branches; as I have furnished my self with the best materials for that purpose, those ladies that choose to favour me with their custom, may depend upon being served in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant,

ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for man and horse. tf

April 14, 1774.

TO be sold all together, pursuant to the last will and testament of doctor William Wheland, late of Dorchester county, deceased, the following tracts and parcels of land, situate in the said county, near the mouth of Trensquasquing River; viz: Middleton in the Oaks, 224 acres; Cold or Cool-Spring, 200 acres more or less; addition to Cool-Spring, 51 acres more or less; Part of Marsh-Range, 318 acres more or less; part of Middleton's Grange, supposed to contain 10 acres, and Hard Putt, 836 acres more or less. Most of these lands are adjoining, and form a valuable body of up-land and marsh, containing as it is thought, 1oms surplus. The improvements are two plantations containing about 120 acres; on one of which are, a framed dwelling-house with a brick chimney, two framed barns and other out houses; also bearing orchards, and large nurseries of apple-trees and peach-trees. Levi Oram who lives on the premises, or William White who lives near, will shew the same, and Jane Wheland, widow of the testator, dwelling at Vienna, will exhibit the title papers and plots, together with a copy of the will to such as may apply.

The said will directs, that this advertisement be inserted eight successive weeks in the Maryland gazette; that those who incline to purchase, do deliver their respective bids in writing to one or more of us, and that the lands be by us conveyed to him, or her, who shall in that manner bid most within six months after the date of the last gazette, containing such advertisement, he or she having first paid the purchase money, or secured it to be paid to our satisfaction.

We have appointed Friday the 2d day of December next, for closing the sale at the house of Joseph M'Clemmy in Vienna aforesaid, and on the same day we shall, if we conveniently can (on receiving satisfaction as aforesaid) execute to the purchaser, a deed for the lands with special warranty, as ordered by the will: the sale to be in common money, and the lands entered on by the purchaser the first day of January next.

HENRY STEELE,
JOHN HENRY,
EPHRAIM KING, } Trustees for the Sale.

WANTED

For KING WILLIAM's SCHOOL,

A PERSON capable of discharging the office of usher, to whom will be given £30 common currency per annum, with £2 10 0 to be paid by each scholar. To prevent trouble it is desired that no person will make application who is not properly qualified. tf

FIVE POUNDS REWARD,

Harford county, Maryland, May 7, 1774.

DRIFTED away last week from the landing of the subscriber, living on the western side of the head of Chesapeak Bay, two miles below the mouth of Susquehanna, a large fishing boat, about 18 feet keel, with four oars in her, and a platform on her stern, on which was a new seine (except a few fathoms on each wing) about 65 fathom long, the lead and cork lines are old, and spliced in several places, the boats are made of cypress; in said boat were near 300 fathom of tarred rope new last season, she had a long painter or head fast with a pig of iron for an anchor, but it is uncertain whether it was put out or not. Whoever takes up said boat, seine, and ropes, and delivers them or gives information of them to the subscriber, so that he may get them again, shall receive the above reward.

w6 JACOB GILES, jun.

Annapolis, May 4, 1774.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG and WILLIAM HOWARD take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they now carry on the tallow chandlery and soap boiling businesses, in all their different branches, at their house in East-street, near the market; where those who may be pleased to favour them with their custom may depend on their punctuality. They flatter themselves, that the quality of their goods, and easy terms, will sufficiently recommend them to the notice and favour of the public.

N. B. Common dipp'd candles, by the box eleven pence halfpenny, ditto, under thirty weight, one shilling per pound; mold candles, fourteen pence by the box, ditto by the single pound fifteen pence. Hard soap by the pound nine pence, soft ditto by the gallon one shilling. Cash for tallow and myrtle wax.

DORCHESTER COUNTY,
CAMBRIDGE RACES.

ON Thursday the 9th day of June next will be run for, a give and take purse of 30 pounds common money, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, on the following terms, viz. Aged horses 14 hands high to carry 9 stone, allowing 7 lb. for every year under age, and 7 lb. for every inch under 14 hands, but for every inch above 14 hands to carry 7 lb. extraordinary; heats 2 miles each.

On Friday the 10th will be run for, whatever may be subscribed more than the above 30 pounds, and the entrance money of the first day, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying 9 stone; heats 2 miles each.

The horses the first day to enter at the house of Mr. John Manning in Cambridge, on Wednesday the 8th Day of June. Entrance to non-subscribers 3 pounds, to subscribers 1 guinea. Those for the second day to enter on Thursday afternoon, between the hours of 4 and 8. Entrance 30 shillings each. To start each day precisely at 11 o'clock, and to allow 15 minutes between each heat. There will be judges appointed to determine all disputes that may arise. w4

Prince-George's county, April 28, 1774.

To be let to the lowest bidder,

THE building an assembly room of wood near the free-school, 50 feet by 24, 10 feet pitch and arched. Any person willing to undertake the said building is desired to attend at Queen-Anne, on the 26th day of May, in order to give in their proposals to

ADDISON MURDOCK,
BENJAMIN HALL, son of FRANCIS;
w3 EDWARD HALL, son of HENRY,
HUMPHRY BELT,
RICHARD DUCKETT, jun.
THOMAS SPRIGG, jun.
THOMAS DUCKETT.

Baltimore, May 9, 1774.

To be sold, on Wednesday the third day of August next, by public sale, at the house of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore-Town,

THAT valuable tract of land called Colrain, formerly belonging to capt. William Richardson, patented for 602 acres, but said to contain more; whereon are built a framed dwelling house 30 feet by 20, with brick chimnies, two rooms below, three above, with a kitchen, meat house, milk house, hen house, corn house, stable and barn, and a good apple orchard. There are about 40 acres of meadow ground cleared, and under middling fence, part whereof is embanked marsh, the rest white oak bottom, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made. This land abounds with locust, maple, hickory, red and white oak, is conveniently situated in Harford county, upon Bush river, four miles from Bush and Joppa, and 22 from Baltimore-Town. There is a good herring fishery, and plenty of wild fowl on it, and said to contain iron ore, being convenient to many furnaces and a good landing. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaser, who, if he inclines to make a private bargain, may apply to James Christie, jun. merchant in Baltimore-Town, and capt. William Richardson, who now lives on the premises, will shew the land. ts

April 20, 1774.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night, an indented servant man, named Festus Burke; twenty-two years of age, about five feet eight inches high, wears his own light sandy coloured hair, tied; had on when he went away, a half worn blue duffel jacket with sleeves; white linen shirt, leather breeches, a pair of pretty good shoes, old thread stockings, and an old castor hat; he likewise had on an iron collar, but I imagine he will soon get it off: he writes a pretty good hand, may likely forge a pass, and change his apparel. Whoever takes up the said servant, and delivers him to the subscriber in George Town, shall receive three pounds reward; if taken above twenty miles from home, five pounds; if forty miles, ten pounds; and if sixty miles, or upwards, the above reward. w 3

WILLIAM DEAKINS, Junior.

NOTICE is hereby given, if capt. John Posey be living, who married Miss Elizabeth Adair, in the year 1769, and will apply to me the subscriber, living in Charles-Town, South Carolina, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage. If capt. Posey should be dead, and has any children living, it would be kind of their friends to apply as soon as possibly they can, to take care of the estate left capt. Posey and children. Given under my hand at Charles-Town, this 10th day of February, 1774.

w3 JONATHAN WADDLE.

Baltimore Town, April 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber, a valuable tract of land called the Adventure, formerly belonging to Corbin Lee, Esq; containing 1000 acres, lying on the great Falls of Gunpowder, about 13 miles from Baltimore Town, six miles from Joppa, 2 and a half from the Nottingham Forges, within 4 and 5 miles of several merchant mills; the improvements consist of a large elegant brick house 65 by 45, two story high, four rooms on a floor, with a large passage, the cellar dry and good, the inside work of the house not finished; a large stone kitchen 40 by 30, two story high, compleatly finished; a store house 35 by 22, two story high; a framed house two story, 25 by 22, with a piazza well finished; a garden of three acres with a pleasant summer house; a large frame barn with brick stables underneath, and sundry other convenient out houses; there are about 350 acres of land cleared and under good fence, about 70 acres in wheat. This tract is pleasantly situated in a healthy country, and the whole commands an extensive prospect of the country and Bay, and from its vicinity to the iron works, the wood of which there is a large quantity, will find a ready sale; The soil is remarkable good, and abounds with locust, poplars, hickory, white oak, and black walnut; it is well watered, and 70 acres of good watered meadow may be made at a small expence: it is contiguous to an extensive range of 10 or 12 miles circuit of uncultivated land, from whence any number of cattle may be raised: the main branch of the river Gunpowder runs through the tract forming a very fine mill seat. The valuable improvements on this land, with the goodness of the soil, render it a convenient seat, either for a gentleman, miller or farmer; time will be given for the payment of 2 thirds of the purchase money, on giving bond on interest, with security if required. w 5

ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN.

Upper Marlborough, April 23, 1774.

FOR the ease and convenience of the inhabitants of Prince George's county, the subscriber will attend as follows, in order to receive the public and county levies, clergy's dues, lawyer's and officers fees; and as this is his last collection, he hopes all persons who have outstanding balances, will come prepared to settle them, as well as this year's charge; which will prevent trouble to themselves, and their humble servant, RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

At Nottingham, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th of May. Magruder's warehouse, Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st of May. Piscataway, the Friday and Saturday in Whitsun week, the 27th and 28th of May. Broad Creek, on Monday the 30th of May. Bladensburg, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 31st of May, and 1st of June. Baldwin's tavern, Thursday the 2d of June. Queen-Anne, Friday and Saturday, the 3d and 4th of June. And at Upper Marlborough, every day afterwards, till the 10th of June. 3 w RF.

To be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 20th of June next,

A TRACT or parcel of land called Spriddens Forest, containing one hundred acres, lying in Prince-George's county, about nine miles from Bladensburg, and about four miles from Mess. Snowden's iron works; whereon are a new dwelling house 24 feet square, three tobacco houses, corn house, milk house, and sundry other out houses, a very good apple orchard containing upwards of two hundred fine bearing trees, a small peach orchard, and many other fruit trees. The land lays level and is fit either for planting or farming; the plantation is in very good repair. 3w JEREMIAH FOWLER.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.

THE subscriber's salary being lessened in value almost one half by an act passed the last session, for the support of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it necessary for the support of his family and other purposes, to join to his ministerial office some other business. He has therefore opened a grammar school at his house in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their sons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the best manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greatest care taken of them.

tf ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have just imported from London a large quantity of the best materials for carrying on the stay-making business, and are now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their customers and others in either of the above branches of business will be thankfully received and speedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are desired to send the cash for such goods as they may be pleased to order.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.